

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIII. No. 4254. 號七十月二年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877.

日五初月正年丑丁

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GUTH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry. R. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GUTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAR & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUINCH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGECOCK & Co., Shanghai. LAKE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WATSON, Manila, C. HENNING & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAÇA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOFFMANN, Esq. Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq. AD. ANDRE, Esq. A. MIDYER, Esq. E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq. HOB. W. KESWICK, Esq. ED. TOLIN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, . . . EWIN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, February 15, 1876.

Entertainments.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG.

THE MEMBERS of the above CLUB will give their Fourth Performance of the Season at the

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, ON

MONDAY,

19th February, when will be presented the Popular Burlesque of

"Aladdin or the Wonderful Scamp."

By kind permission of Colonel DICKINS and the Officers of the 28th Regt., the Regimental Band will be in attendance.

Doors Open at 8.30. Performance to Commence at Nine o'clock.

Tickets may be had at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. on and after Wednesday, February 14th.

CHAS. C. COHEN, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 27, 1877. fe20

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. FRITZ LANGNER'S Interest and Responsibility in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. me1

NOTICE.

MR. J. F. CORBEE'S Interest and Responsibility in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. me1

NOTICE.

THE Authority given Mr. ALFRED HERRZ to sign our Firm by Proclamation has been withdrawn.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. ap2

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

MR. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIERS has been authorized to sign for us by Proclamation. We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Under-signed.

WM. CRUICKSHANK, Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Under-signed under the name of MESTERN & HULSE has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN, W. HULSE.

Canton, December 31, 1876. ap2

NOTICE.

MR. H. EBELL has This Day been admitted a PARTNER in my Firm at Swatow and Homow, which in future will be carried on under the Name or Style of "HERTON, EBELL & Co."

EDWARD HERTON.

Swatow-Holow, January 1, 1877. fe16

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 19th February, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at No. 12, Seymour Terrace, the Residence of C. B. GRIFFITH, Esq.,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising: Covered Chairs, Couches, Centre and other Tables, Mirrors, Clocks, Electro-plated Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, Sideboard, Whatnots, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c.

Also,

1 Cottage PIANO, by Zeitter & Co.

1 HARMONIUM, by Alexandre Pere et Fils, Paris.

Sedan Chairs, Flower Pots, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, February 12, 1877. fe19

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Dr. Geo. Dods, to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 27th day of February, 1877, at 12 o'clock Noon, at his Residence, 2, College Gardens,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of: Drawing-Room Furniture in Walnut, made by Whitlock and Finlay of Edinburgh; Dining-room Furniture in Mahogany, by Finlay of Edinburgh; Brussels Carpets, Pictures, Glass-ware, Crockery, Bed-room Furniture, Books, Wines, &c.

A Semi-Grand PIANO, by Collard and Collard.

A SEWING MACHINE for Hand or Foot, by Singer.

A JARDINIERE, by Motzia of London.

LOBBY FURNITURE, in Blackwood.

Also,

One Parlour BILLIARD TABLE with Balls, Cues, &c., complete.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Monday, the 26th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, February 15, 1877. fe27

Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India.

The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One *, Two **, Three ***, and Four ****, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENOS

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints.

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap5]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in an Account of Business Contributed during the Half Year ended 31st December, 1876, on or before the 28th Instant, on which Date the Accounts will be Closed.

By Order of the Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, February 12, 1877. me1

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 20th February next, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the Year 1876, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited. Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th February next, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited. Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sixth Ordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 10, Praya Central, on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, 1877, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, to the 31st December, 1876.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th February to the 2nd March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, January 29, 1877. me1

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878.

THE CONSUL for FRANCE has the honour to inform those Persons who wish to take part in the intended Exhibition, that they will find at the CONSULATE all Information and Particulars they may require.

For the Consul, G. BOULOUZE, Vice-Consul.

Hongkong, December 18, 1876.

AH YON, SHIP'S COMPRADOES AND STEVEDORES.

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice. Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Two Dollars and a Half. To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Intimations.

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS, 38, Queen's Road.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS, &c., &c., &c.

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. ft

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.

THE BUSINESS of this Company has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors, WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING. RESERVE FUND, £340,000

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed Mr. A. Molver as its AGENT in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class Steamer.

A. Molver, Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. Co.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the Company have This Day been REMOVED to No. 37, Queen's Road, Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, February 5, 1877. fe18

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.

BY Order of the Board of Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, We have ASSUMED CHARGE of the COMPANY'S BUSINESS at this Port.

Until Further Notice the Offices of the Company will remain at No. 16, Praya Central.

Mr. C. V. SMITH is authorized to sign Bills of Lading.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For Security's sake Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 5, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF PEKING, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 17th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; values of same required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 5, 1877. fe19

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.

The Steamship "YESSO," Captain PUNCHARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 21st Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877. fe11

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO.

The British Steamer "CAIENSMUIR," due shortly from London and Singapore, will receive immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 10, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON.

(If sufficient Inducement offers.) The 3/3 L. L. Russian Ship "VANADIS,"

WEHLAND, Master, will load here and have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, Sugar or Measurement, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, January 6, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 4 1 American Ship "MCNEAR,"

W. T

Information.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of the Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office.
Lien Hing Street; Chui Heung Low Hotel.
Lien Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Ya
Teal Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Yee
Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the
Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yee
Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee
Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwong

Suavata.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.
Amy.—Quin Cheung-Hong, Mook Ka Street.
Poochow.—Mr Yit Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Martime Customs.
Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Martime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Martime Customs; Mr Ohn Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwai Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.
Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Martime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.
Shoofoo.—Yee Shun Hong.
Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.
Saigon.—Wohang Hong.
Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.
Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.
Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.
San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and *Peking Gazette*, circulate the *Chinese Mail* in the Interior China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

**A NEW STOCK OF
NEAT JOBBING TYPE
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED
FROM ENGLAND,
THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED
TO EXECUTE**

BOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT REASONABLE RATES.
FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS
BALL PENCILS,
assorted colours.
MENU CARDS,
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.
—••—
BOOKS BOUND IN APPROV.
PATTERNS.

— 1 —

For Sale.
AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING

AGREEMENTS FOR FURNISHING
SHIPS,
LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASH
BOOKS,
CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,
EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
CHARTER PARTIES,
SHIPPING ORDERS,
BILLS OF LADING,
PASSENGER LISTS,
BILLS OF SALE,
LOG BOOKS,
WILLS.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street
(Back of Club).

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CH.
CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS.

IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.
Magistrate and Ordinary Fullway Bea

Half hour,	10 cts.	Hour,	20
Three hours, ..	50 cts.	Six hours,	7
Day (from 6 to 6), ..	...	...	One Do

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour,	10 cent
Half day,	35 cent
Day,	50 cent

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.
BOATS.
1st Class Canvas Boat of 8 or 200

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 200	piculs, per Day, ...	...	...
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 200	piculs, per Load, ...	...	...
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 200	piculs, per Day, ...	...	...

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600	...	...
piculs, per Load,	...	...
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 500	...	...
piculs, per Day,	...	...
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 500	...	...

8rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 500
piculs, per Load,
piculs, Half Day,
Sampans.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day,	...	...
" One Hour,	...	...
" Half-an-Hour,	...	...
After 6 P.M.,.....10 cents extra		

That for the Street Coolies is as follows:—

STREET COOLIES.

<i>Scales of Hire for Street Cokes,</i>	
One Day,.....	85
Half Day,.....	20
Three Hours,.....	12
One Hour,.....	5

Nothing in the above Scale is to affect
increments.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel, from Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the NIZAM and DECCAN, from London, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.

Goods not delivered by the 21st Instant will be subject to rent.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded by the following Steamer, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day.

A. McIVER,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, February 14, 1877. fe21

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH SHIP TYBURNIA, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, February 1, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Ex Melkoon, December 29th, 1876.

ESD 15 bags White Wax.

Ex Ada, January 11th, 1877.

TBC No. 1, 2 cases Stores.

GD No. 1, 1 case Paper.

Ex Amazona, January 24th, 1877.

OE one box Sundries.

Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. TIGRE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Euphrate," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 15th Instant, at 6 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.
Goods remaining unclaimed after Thursday, the 15th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, February 9, 1877.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Steamship "ESMERALDA," Capt. THOMAS, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 24th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

A. MACG. HEATON,

Agent.

Hongkong, February 17, 1877. fe24

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

STAR OF CHINA, British ship, Captain E. B. Blaker.—Douglas LaPraik & Co.
NEHEMIAH GIBSON, American barque, Captain D. Bradford.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
BONITO, German barque, Captain J. E. Wessberg.—Stiemson & Co.
ALDEN BESSIE, American barque, Captain S. Noyes.—Rosario & Co.
TYBURNIA, British ship, Captain Robt. Golden.—Meyer & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 17, *P. inshore*, British steamer, 1243, Thomas, Saigon Feb. 16, Rico.—H. K. M.
Feb. 17, *Nautika*, German gunboat, 800, Valois, Holboell Feb. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 18, *Tatman*, French man-of-war, for a Cruise.
17, *Outwater*, for New York.
17, *Argyll*, for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
17, *Hindostan*, for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
17, *Bonita*, for Tientsin.
17, *Hai'ong*, for Swatow, Amoy and Formosa.
17, *Irish*, for Whampoa.

CLEARED.

Pratts, for Whampoa.
Lucky, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Hindostan*, for Straits and Calcutta, Mrs. Gardner, Messrs R. W. Maxwell, C. E. Hay, H. N. Cooper, M. M. Vaidar, Rev. John Paul, and 9 Chinese.
Per *Bahama*, for Amoy, Mr. E. R. Fyfe, and 4 Chinese.
Per *Swatow*, Dr. Gould,

PASSENGERS.

Per *Argyll*, for Straits, &c., 2 Europeans and 20 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Flintshire* reports: Had light winds from Eastward till 13th, thence to port had strong N.E. winds and heavy sea.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SAIGON.—

Per MONTGOMERYSHIRE, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday, the 19th inst.

For BANGKOK.—

Per DANUBE, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 19th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOSHOW.—

Per YESSO, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet CITY OF PEKING will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th Instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, and London, which will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m. Registry of Letters closes.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes.

2.30 P.M. Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

General Post Office,

Hongkong, February 6, 1877. fe19

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet AMAZONE, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 22nd Instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galie, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet, but can be paid only as far as Ceylon. The postage to Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters should be marked *paid to Ceylon only*; they will go on from Galie as unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 21st Instant.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 22nd Instant.—

9 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters closes.

11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom, Saigon, or Singapore may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 15 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877. fe22

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, February 20.—

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited, at No. 7, Queen's Road.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

WEDNESDAY, February 21.—

Daylight.—Yesso leaves for Coast Ports.

Goods per *Travancore* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, February 24.—

Noon.—*Esmeralda* leaves for Manila.

TUESDAY, February 27.—

Noon.—Sale of Household Furniture, at Dr. G. Dods' residence, College Gardens.

THURSDAY, March 1.—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

FRIDAY, March 2.—

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The Chinese Insurance Co., Limited, at the Head Office, Hongkong.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop of Victoria; The Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the First and Third Sundays in each Month:—At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Communion. On the Second and Fourth Sundays in each Month (and Fifth, if any).—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all Sundays:—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. On all Holy Days:—At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes

M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration of Holy Communion every Sunday.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. W. H. Baynes, M.A. Service at 5 p.m. every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. PAUL'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.—On Wednesdays: at 8 p.m., Evening Prayer (shortened form), and exposition of Scriptures.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. C. M. Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 8 p.m. Preaching, at 8.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BETHAN FOUNDATION HALL.—Service in the German language, by Pastor R. Kitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Bethan Founding House, West Point.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Auction.

2 p.m.—Furniture Sale, at No. 12, Seymour Terrace.

Shipping.

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Meeting.

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited, at Club Chambers.

Amusement.

9 p.m.—Amateur Dramatic Club Performance at the City Hall.

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

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The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.20 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEB. 17, 1877.

Among the many interesting memorials that have lately appeared in the *Peking Gazette*—for the translations of which, we should add, we are usually indebted to the *North China Daily News*—is one in reference to the tribute mission lately despatched to Peking by the King of Annam. It seems that the mission, consisting of three superior envoys, eight other officials, and nine attendants, reached the capital of Kwangsi on the 2nd December. The Governor, in memorializing on the matter, states that he had provided the members of the mission with hospitable entertainment during the period of their stay, and "it having been reported to him that they were insufficiently provided with clothing for the long journey before them, he had provided them, at his own expense, with embroidered official robes, and with fur and wadded garments." The party was to set out on its onward journey on the 11th December, and should reach Peking after the middle of February.

It is well we should refer to the case heard in the Supreme Court yesterday, if only by way of caution to Europeans in dealing with the natives. It seems to us, upon the facts of this case, that if a foreigner is robbed and suspects a Chinaman to be the thief and ventures to tell his suspicions to the Police, he not only runs the risk of a malicious prosecution, but stands an excellent chance of having to pay a few hundred dollars for his indiscretion. Some brass bolts are stolen from the defendant's store, and suspicion rests on the plaintiff, who apparently was in the habit of busying himself about the store, and visiting parts of it where he had no business to be. Defendant does not give the man into custody. He had "informed the police that he had no evidence other than mere suspicion against the plaintiff, and Inspector Gray had told the Magistrate so; but the Magistrate wished to have the man before him. He (defendant) was rather unwilling to have the man arrested." In an incoherent moment, however, defendant signed an information, and this unfortunate document appears to have formed the groundwork of the action against him. The information was in the usual form, and the words occurred in it "I believe I can bring evidence against the party." This sentence was endorsed, in common with the others, by the defendant, no doubt under the impression that it was a mere matter of form, as, in truth, it was. Defendant and the Police were unable to bring forward any evidence against the prisoner, who in turn sued the plaintiff for a malicious prosecution. We must confess that we fail to see any malicious prosecution in the matter. Defendant did not desire to have the man arrested; he gave no orders, nor did he assist in searching his house; and it seems to have been in deference to the wish of the Magistrate that plaintiff ever experienced the slightest trouble through the loss of the bolts. If anyone is in fault it seems to us that most of the blame must be attached not to the defendant but to other parties. Regarding the matter from another point of view, if a man suspects a native of having robbed him, and states that he believes he can bring evidence against him and fails to do so, surely, if he makes it clear that he had reasonable ground for suspecting the man, and that what he had done was simply in the interests of justice, he has not laid himself open to an action for malicious prosecution and to a claim for \$500 damages. Supporting such a state of affairs as this

to be inaugurated, we are afraid a very serious impetus would be given to the commission of crime. A man would be robbed and he would not dare to tell his suspicions to the Police for fear of laying himself open to an action for damages; justice would be defeated and offenders would escape. Only a few days ago a native was arrested on the mere suspicion of stealing property belonging to a foreigner, and while in custody confessed the crime and disclosed the place where the stolen articles were concealed. After the remarks of the learned Judge yesterday we should imagine that arrests on suspicion will become rather rare occurrences. Then in regard to the amount of damages claimed. The plaintiff was never placed in prison; in fact, we are by no means sure that he was ever formally arrested. So far as we can gather from the report he was merely detained at the Police Court for a few hours and searched. It is true that his house was searched, and doubtless his family were somewhat alarmed, but the latter, at least, was a proceeding for which the Police were far more responsible than the defendant. The whole case seems to indicate that a Chinaman in Hongkong is a very different individual to one on the mainland. Here he is not to be arrested on suspicion, except at a cost of somewhere about \$500 to the luckless foreigner who has ventured for the ends of justice to breathe on his fair reputation; there he is only too glad to pay \$500 to keep his innocence from the contamination of the prison, and his goods from the clutches of the unscrupulous people placed in authority over him. We only wish all compradores and "boys" in the Colony had as much respect for their reputation in the eyes of the foreigner as this Chinaman. Then we might have no longer to suffer from what Mr. Giles describes as "a steady consumption of four dozen handkerchiefs per annum," and other similar losses, and we might even hope to see the end of that disreputable "squeezing" so much affected by natives in their dealings with us.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H. M. S. *Swinger*, *Grouler* and *Midge* were paid off to-day and re-commissioned.We understand that a seaman belonging to H.M.S. *Audacious*, was tried yesterday by Court Martial on board the *Victor Emanuel* for open mutiny, he having made use of threats against the lives of the Captain and Commander of his vessel. The Court has ordered him to receive four dozen lashes.

We note an improvement in our streets and roads which cannot but be appreciated by all concerned. The names of the streets and roads, instead of being painted on a piece of black board nailed to the wall, or not painted at all, are now being put on the glass of those street-lamps occupying the most prominent corners and crossings of the various thoroughfares. Strangers will thus be saved the trouble of hunting in vain for a particular street at night, or at least will have a much better chance of finding it than hitherto.

CRICKET.

Officers H. M. S. *Fleet* v. Mr. Head's Team.

A capital opportunity of testing the form of the Coast team appointed to play against the H.K.C.C. on Monday and Tuesday next was afforded, and readily availed of, by a friendly challenge from the Officers of the *Fleet* in Harbour to compete with a team to be got together by Mr. Head, who selected all the Coast Cricketers on the spot.—Messrs Handley and Johnson completing his eleven; while on the other hand Mr. Hynes made the eleventh man on the side of our Naval friends.

In fine but dull and chilly weather play was commenced yesterday at 12.30, it being arranged that the match should continue over to-day. Head, having won the toss, sent to the wickets Handley and Woollett opposed to the bowling of Hynes and Hodder. The latter was hardly on the spot and shortly gave way to Pike, but the bowling of Hynes was too good to be trifled with, Woollett in the first few overs receiving many shavers. After a short adjournment for tiffin, the game was resumed and with the score at 35. Handley played a ball in O. Chads' hands at mid on and had to retire having contributed 20 in very good style. Johnson then joined Woollett, who almost immediately afterwards ran himself out, but not until he had placed 13 to his credit. Head succeeded to the vacant wicket and kept the field well alive with free play. Johnson was well taken by Hodder at deep point for 5 from a skylet, and Head bowled by Hynes, after treating his bowling rather freely, for a well-earned 14. MacIver, Aubert, Bridgman and Harkness all did good service to their side, playing steadily and in good form. The latter particularly played an uncommonly good innings and carried out his bat for 17, which with Bridgman's 18, and Aubert's 11, were much required at that time to swell the total. Aubert was run out, not greatly to the surprise of the spectators, who were amused at the number of runs stolen by that gentleman and Bridgman and the several escapes they had. As will be noticed, the innings slipped for

108, Hynes scoring six wickets, while three men were run out. The fielding of the Navy was very good, being particularly conspicuous as long as it lasted.

After the usual interval the Navy commenced the defensive with Hynes and Ryder to the bowling of MacIver & Watson (both of Amoy). By steady play the score was raised to 27, before the first wicket fell by Hynes being bowled by Watson for 4. Handley had previously relieved MacIver. Ryder shortly afterwards also fell a victim to Watson, who was bowling in very good form. Topping was rather unlucky, as he was well caught by Johnson with one hand off a drive over the bowler's head and had to retire without scoring. It is worthy of note that Handley secured the remaining seven wickets (four clean bowled), no one being able to make any great stand with Hodder, who carried out his bat for a remarkably careful and well-played innings of 47. While showing a stout defence to the straight bowling of Handley and Watson, this gentleman rarely allowed an off ball to pass unpunished, but he did not appear so strong on the leg side.

The innings of the Fleet closed for 94, 10 short of their opponents, and much interest was evinced as to the result of this so far evenly contested match. The men were placed with judgment, and the fielding of our Coast friends was observed by all to be worthy of high praise. Aubert being particularly active at cover point, and Bridgman very efficient as long stop. Through the courtesy of the Admiral and officers, the Band of the *Audacious* enlivened the proceedings during the afternoon with a choice selection of music. It is much to be regretted that the heavy rainfall of last night saturated the Cricket ground to such an extent as to render play to-day out of the question.

Appended is the full score:—

Mr. Head's Eleven.

A. P. Handley, c. Chads, b. Hynes,.....	20
G. H. Woollett, run out,.....	13
G. F. Johnson, c. Hodder, b. Hynes,.....	18
F. S. Head, b. Hynes,.....	14
K. MacIver, b. Pike,.....	14
F. P. Aubert, run out,.....	11
J. K. Bridgman, b. Hynes,.....	18
H. A. Watson, b. Hynes,.....	1
T. G. Harkness, not out,.....	17
N. Morton, run out,.....	0
E. W. Brennan, b. Hynes,.....	0
Extras,.....	6
Total,.....	108

Officers H. M. S. *Fleet*.

W. Hynes, b. Watson,.....	4
E. Ryder, b. Watson,.....	18
B. O. Hodder, a.m., not out,.....	47
O. Topping, a.m., c. Johnson, b. Watson,.....	0
A. Lingham, a.m., c. Woollett, b. Handley,.....	0
F. O. Pike, a.m., c. Woollett, b. Handley,.....	0
C. W. Jago, a.m., l.b.w., b. Handley,.....	2
A. Barry, a.m., b. Handley,.....	0
C. Fenwick, b. Handley,.....	0
A. Gardiner, b. Handley,.....	0
W. Chads, b. Handley,.....	0
Extras,.....	14
Total,.....	80

The Philippines.

(From the Manila Papers.)

A dividend of ten per cent., on account closed on the 6th November last, was announced to be distributed to the creditors in the estate of the late firm of Messrs Russell and Sturgis, on and after the 15th February. The steamer *Bacold*, belonging to the same estate, will be sold by public auction on the 10th March proximo. The sale of the furniture &c. in the house in Nagtahan, belonging to the same estate, took place on the night of the 5th instant. The *Marques del Duero* brought to Manila two Moros prisoners who are supposed to have been concerned in an attempt to poison the drinking water at Sooloo.

Complaints are being made with regard to the price of petroleum, the use of which is now very general throughout the country, and the inhabitants are intending to return to the use of coconut oil as before, it being cheaper. The price asked for a case containing two tins is \$7, being twice as dear as it was six months ago. One of the most horrible murders took place on the morning of the 3rd February: it was committed by a native soldier in the garrison. The murderer seemed to have made use of the instrument, with which he committed the ugly deed, pretty freely, as during his delirium he assassinated two women, wounding severely two other women and a comrade. The murderer is now safely secured by the authorities.

A gang of robbers numbering about 30, made a sortie on Pampanga, in the district of Candatin, on the night of the 16th ult. They ransacked an estanco and two other houses, wounding the keeper of the estanco and his wife. When the Police arrived, they fled in different directions, but the police pursued and captured four of them, and the rest are being hunted up by the Police.

The steamer *Dagupan*, Captain Guimenes, in her voyage from Misamis to Iloilo, struck a sunken rock off the S. of Bohol. Immediately the pump was put to work to see if the vessel was making water, which showed the hold was dry, but shortly afterwards the steamer began to sink, going down head foremost, when orders were given to run full speed to the Pandanon Island, and she was successfully beached in time, thus saving the lives and property on board. She was at last accounted making a few indispensable repairs, awaiting the high tide of the new moon to float her, when she will proceed direct to Manila. The rock which she struck was not marked in the chart, neither did the pilot who was on board at the time of the accident know of its existence.

General Moriones is expected at Manila between the 28th and 29th February, to

succeed General Malcampo, who, after handing over the charge of the garrison to Imus, near Cavite, where he will make a short stay before his final departure to the mother country.

The *Zambanga* arrived at Manila on the 3rd February, bringing 24,033 bayones (bags) of Cochin-China rice.

Capiz, Jan. 24.—Paddy from 6½ to 7 reales per cavan; rice \$2 per cavan.

Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)

17th February, 1877.

GAMBLING.

Xuen A-yau, a hawk, was found by the Police gambling at the Cross Roads. He was sent to 14 days' hard labour as a rogue and vagabond.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

Emily Clark, the wife of a soldier of H. M. 28th Regiment, was summoned by James Gavagan,

way to members of the Russian colony in this capital, and some of their details are most melancholy. Not only is material of war deficient, but the men themselves are wanting in numbers. The 200,000 soldiers of the Pruth are men on paper. Great numbers of the reserve have not answered to the appeal, and they can nowhere be discovered. Names were probably put on the rolls for purposes of peculation. At least this seems likely from the state of the military stores which were supposed to be in an excellent condition, and on which a good percentage of recent Government loans was expended. Uniforms, great coats, ammunition, provisions—none of these are found in the expected places. The infantry has been recently armed with the new rifle in which the soldiers under the standards have been as yet but little exercised, and the reserves not trained at all. The weapon is delicate and requires specially careful manipulation, and which the dull intellect of the Russian soldiers is but little suited to. The men are said to have but small confidence in the firearm and to be rather timid of it. An infantryman, doubtful of his musket, is worse even than a cavalryman afraid of his horse. They are ill shod, and already, in moving to the South, are said to be falling out by thousands, and filling all the hospitals in the rear. I expressed recently to a Russian gentleman my surprise that the Czar's troops were not more hardy. "Yes," he said, "they are hardy; your people have found them so in the Crimea. But they are weakened by vapour baths, which are becoming too common in our country, and at this season by excessive fasting; just wait till the fine weather of spring." These observations, I confess, surprised me. I had always for the conquering December and January were the conquering months for Holy Russia. You will say that it is impossible that facts should be so probable, and requiring all their physical strength. The facts are not imposed on the soldiers. On the contrary, the Pope has given the men a plenary dispensation from observing the abstinence. But the fanatical creatures, persuaded that they are marching to a holy war, are more orthodox than their priests themselves. And it is very probable that they are not discouraged from their exertions by their officers, simply because provision, as well as other things, is exceedingly scarce, and the men are probably graciously permitted to make a virtue of necessity. But, if this be the state of things in a march, chiefly by railway, in their own country, how will it be when they are passing through the neutral or semi-neutral provinces of Roumania, and especially when they enter the country of fanatic as ferocious as they are numerous, and the rapid facilities of the iron road are left far in their rear? All these things may well induce the peaceful Czar to pause, if in a moment of anger at Moscow he had been induced to dream of letting slip the dogs of war.

Appropos to the Commune, a gentleman has just died who held the strange position of Admiral-in-Chief under the incendiary government of Montmartre. Captain Dousot was of the French Navy, and having behaved with sufficient intrepidity during the war, he resigned his commission at its close. He had just inherited some 20,000 francs a year, and wished to go to Paris to lead a quiet life. Quiet indeed! The Commune came a few weeks after he commenced his city life, and one evening he was sitting outside one of the *cafés* of the Boulevard, when a passing patrol arrested a woman, and was dragging her off with some roughness. This was more than the gallant sailor could stand, and he had the imprudence to interfere with the Communal armed force. The consequence was that he too was arrested and put in prison. Two days elapsed, and as they appeared to forget him, and little food was given, Captain Dousot wrote a letter to Roumieu, his old naval rank. Next day he was brought before the terrible Tribunal "Do you wish to be shot?" inquired the ferocious Communist. "My dear sir," replied the Captain in his own undaunted way, "something tells me that it is I who will be at your burial." "I am just going to prove the contrary to you, unless you accept my proposition." "Let us hear it." "I offer you the post of Admiral of the Fleets of the Commune." Captain Dousot could not prevent himself from laughing loudly. But as he was a man of ready resolution, he at once accepted the offer. "And where is my fleet?" said he. "At the Pont Neuf," answered Roumieu. The Captain was conducted to his post, and really found at the place indicated six small gun-boats, which had been launched for river use during the war. He watched, however, for an opportunity of escape, and three weeks after the Admiral-in-Chief distinguished himself and found his way to Versailles. This, I should tell you, was always his own story. But in high places there has always been suspicion that there was a firm believer in the permanence of the Commune when he first accepted the office, and that he only escaped when he found all was lost to the cause and Paris about to be burned. However this was, whether at his own wish or prompted by a hint from an official quarter, Captain Dousot disappeared soon after the collapse of the Commune, and was next heard of as Minister of War to the King of Dahomey. He became disgusted, however, with his new position, and, having almost daily to witness the chopping off of several human heads, began to fear his own turn might soon come when the King became infuriated by the English blockade. The French Minister of the terrible King had just offered his resignation when he was seized with fever and died after a few days' illness in his forty-sixth year. This is the story, at least, told here by his relatives, who have gone into mourning and possession of the little property he left behind him.

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

(World)

OUIDA AT VILLA SARINOLA.
Schwinitz less than three miles from Florence, amidst vineyards, cornfields, and wooded hills, with the mountain stream of the Grove flowing through them, there stands, on a grassy crest of its own, a grand old house built about the eleventh century, and surrounded by grounds and gardens more like England than Italy, with its sloping lawns and masses of trees. There is a terrace in front of the house, facing the south and the pine-leaf, down a wooded valley; in the foreground the Cornelia; on the right, across a magnificent sweep of the Val di Pesa, lie the spurs of the Apennines, the crests of the Carrara mountains, changing to a thousand colours with every sun that sets. Immediately beneath

the terrace slopes a great lawn, studded with oaks and shrubs and conifers; beyond that a belt of trees, a low grey wall, an iron gate, with second gate beyond it leading into a wood: open the gates, pass up a winding carriage-road, ascend the terrace steps, if the dogs will let you, and you enter the home that Ouida has made in Tuscany. No writer or artist in this world ever found a more poetic dwelling place. It belonged of old to the Nerbis, and was the first spot from which the artillery of the Imperialists was directed on Florence in the great siege; it belongs now to the Marchese Farinola, grandson of the famous Gino Capponi. By this family it was modified and modernized, so far as comfort goes, without disturbing its ancient charm, and enclosed within the ring of low wall—concession to privacy so rare in Italy! The noble wood-clad hill immediately facing it, dusky with cypress and ilex, is crowned with a villa which was old even in the ninth century, as deeds of gift of that period prove. The bridge over the Greve has a shrine painted by Baccio della Porta. The whole country around is leafy and lovely; with winding roads under high hedges, gray old farmhouses hidden in olives and poplars, and fields going up hill and down dale, with the vines hanging everywhere, and the earth in spring-time yellow and scarlet with the multitudes of wild tulips.

In winter, as has been said, Ouida writes and reads in a pleasant chamber where long oak logs lie on an open hearth, and opposite her is a copy of Canova's "Love and her Wooer." On the walls hang paintings of wood of her own of the gateways of the Lastra a Signa and the head of her St. Bernard dog. She writes rapidly and without fatigue, mental or bodily. Like Balzac, she never looks at what she has written till it comes to her in the proof; but, unlike him, she does not ruin her publishers by correcting, amending, and rewriting three-fourths of her book. Her handwriting is singular—it is not in the least feminine; her *ms.* look like Greek manuscripts. When winter has passed away this room is a but little for her. In the spring and summer she always works either out of doors or in the ballroom, where she has put a grand piano in the centre, and which she calls the "garden-room," because it opens on the second and higher garden, a sunny place like a monastery garden, sweet with every imaginable scent, with tall magnolia-trees and every flower that blows, ponds full of goldfish, huge lemon and orange-trees in vases, and, against the walls, vines, peaches, pears, and plums, with some kindly fruit-trees growing in the meadow beyond overtopping all.

Ouida is fond of observing that the beauty of this place can never be seen by the clouds of "wintering swallows" because its full glory is in summer; when the great doors stand wide open; when the dogs lie panting in the cool billiard room; when the mighty rose-lavender under the terrace is a mass of crimson and snow-white; when the orange-blossoms and the magnolias mingle their fragrance; and when all the hills and valleys around are a sea of green light, changing to gold as evening falls. In such a summer *Signa* was written—written almost entirely in early morning, in the open air, to the singing of the many birds that harbour here save from Fowler's gun or trapper's net.

And such, as nearly as pen can picture it, is the home of Louise de Kameke, known to the world, as she has been known to her friends from a baby, by the name of Ouida; an infantine corruption of her baptismal name, as "Box" was in Charles Dickens's childhood. She prefers to be called Ouida, and says that the press has no right whatever to use any other in writing about her. The habits of her life are very simple. She has a passion for the open air, and considers the infinite charm of the Italian climate to be the number of hours which it enables you to pass out of doors. From April to October she is scarcely within doors, except for dinner and to sleep. In autumn and winter she drives out from two to six, either about her beloved Florence, or in the pine-woods round her, or in the country that lies about *Signa*, the scenes of her novel of that name. She has two horses of which she is very fond, Mascherino and Brixio, and the dogs innumerable; the fine dog *laia* (the St. Bernard of her painting), that she took with her from England, died this year, and she has made him a marble tomb; a deer-hound is always at her feet, with a little white Maltese called *Lili*, whilst the snowy Maremma sheep-dogs guard the gardens. She rises early, as early as five in summer weather; never writes at any special hour, but only when the humour takes her; draws and paints a good deal; receives every Friday from December to June. At her receptions one can have tea or coffee, wine or cigarettes, though Ouida never smokes herself and never touches wine. She wrote a good deal upon dress in her last book, but she is an authority on the subject; for she retains the right to correct and to modify what the best *couturiers* in Paris suggest; she holds that women should look, not like fashion plates, but like pictures, which is a very different thing.

She professes respect for the English character, but affects contempt for the English capacity of artistic and intellectual judgment, and is as little displeased to be told that her writings are opposed to the whole tenor and tone of the English temperament, as to be assured that her French origin deeply colours her mind and character. An *adorship* of some sort or other has always been the gratification of a natural impulse, and at four years old she wrote in printed characters a little child's story. She has always been something of a student. When very young she was trained to masculine modes of culture and of thought by her father, who had a lofty and polished intellect, although it was fringed away in utopian dreams and political conspiracies. As a child she acquired a smattering of algebra and mathematics, and delighted to trace on ancient maps the campaigns of Alexander and of Caesar. This love of study has never left her, and she adds to it a great and reverent love for all the arts.

In an article upon her, called a remarkable freedom from the bias of any kind of prejudice. France she has never revisited since the war of 1870-71, and her affections are now centred in Italy. Ouida is not tall; she is slightly built, fair, with an oval face, and large eyes of dark blue; her hair, of a golden-brown colour, which used to hang loose over her shoulders, is now braided *à la Catogan*; she dresses in white always in the summer, and is addicted to black velvet in winter. In her habits of thought, her powers of description and her keenness of tongue Ouida has been compared by enthusiastic critics to George Sand. Like George Sand, too, she practices a generous hospitality to all who come with credentials, either of friendship, worth, or distinction. As an *Amphitryon*, *chez qui l'on dîne*, no one knows better than Ouida the uses of *recherché* dinner, or the secret of avoiding the commonplace even in the carte. With a fair share of vanity in her composition, she certainly is not egotistical; her Ouida must certainly be less of intolerance in it than might be expected. She forms her opinions rapidly, defends them keenly, and abandons them but seldom; but she can listen to the arguments of others, and recognise their right to differ from her. At all periods of her life she has had an individuality of her own; and if in *Pascari* she struck a deeper chord, it was not that it had up to that time been non-existent. Ouida is not insensible of the popularity she possesses, nor is she ungrateful for the many testimonies to that popularity which she receives. The compliment perhaps which pleased her more than any was when Bulwer-Lytton told her that he had read every line that she ever wrote; and amongst her valued papers is a letter of eight pages, written by her not long before his death, upon *Pellegrino*, which he considered one of the triumphs of modern English romance.

HOW A WOMAN POSTS A LETTER.

Any day when you have time you can see how she does it by dropping into the post-office. She arrives there with the letter in her hand. It is a sheet of note in a white envelope. She halts in front of a stamp window, opens her mouth to ask for a stamp, but suddenly darts away and looks at the letter to see if she made any errors in names or dates. It takes her five minutes to make sure of this, and then she balances the letter on her finger, and the awful query arises in her mind, "Perhaps it is over weight!" She steps to the window and asks the clerk if he has a three-cent stamp, fearing that he hasn't; and she looks over every compartment of her portfolio before she finds the change to pay for it. The fun begins as she gets the stamp. She slides around to one side, removes her gloves, closely inspects the stamp, and hesitates whether to lick it or wet her finger. She finally concludes that it wouldn't be wise to show her tongue, and she wets her finger and passes it over the envelope. She is so long picking up the stamp that the moisture is absorbed, and the stamp slides off the envelope. She tries it twice more with like success, and then, getting desperate, she gives the stamp a lick, and it sticks. Then comes the sealing of the letter. She wets her finger again, but the envelope flies open, and after five minutes' delay she has to pass her tongue along the streak of dried mucus. She holds the letter a long time to make sure that the envelope is all right, and finally appears at the window, and asks "Three cents is enough, is it?" "Yes, ma'am." "And this will go out to-day?" "Certainly." "Will it go to Chicago without the name of the county on?" "Just the same." "What time will it reach there?" "To-morrow morning." She sighs, turns the letter over and over, and finally asks, "Shall I drop it into one of these places there?" "Yes, ma'am." She walks up in front of the post-office, through which letters fall upon them, finally closes each letter all upon them, finally makes a choice, and drops it. She does not stop to see where it will fall, pressing her face against the window until she flattens her nose into the place she meant to drop it. She releases it at last, looks down to make sure that it did not fall upon the floor, and turns away with a sigh of regret that she didn't take one more look at the superscription.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MARK TWAIN'S LATEST.

THE STORY A CANYASSER TOLD HIM ABOUT RECOLECTING.

"My parents died, alas! when I was a little, useless child. My Uncle Ishurriel took me to his heart and reared me as his own. He was my only relative in the wide world; but he was good and rich and generous. He reared me in the lap of luxury. I knew no want that money could satisfy. In the fulness of time I was graduated, and went with two of my servants—my chamberlain and valet—to travel in foreign countries. During four years I fitted upon careless wing amid the beautiful gardens of the distant strand, if you will permit this form of speech; one whose tongue was ever attuned to poetry; and, indeed, I got eyes for perspective by your eyes that you too, sir, are gifted with divine intuition. In those far lands I revelled in the ambrosial food that fructifies the soul, the mind, the heart. But of all things, that which most appealed to my inborn æsthetic taste, was the prevailing custom there, among the rich, of making collections of elegant and costly rarities, dainty objects de vertu, and in an evil hour I tried to uplift my Uncle Ishurriel to a plane of sympathy with this exquisite employment.

"I wrote and told him of one gentleman's vast collection of shells; another's noble collection of meerschaum pipes; another's elevating and refining collection of undecipherable autographs; another's priceless collection of old china; another's priceless collection of postage stamps—and so forth and so on. Soon my letters yielded fruit. My Uncle began to look about for something to make a collection of. You may know, perhaps, how fleetly a taste like this dilates. His soon became a raging fever, though I knew it not. He began to neglect his great port business; presently he wholly retired and turned an elegant leisure into a rabid search for curious things. His wealth was vast; and he spared it not. First he tried to buy large salons, and comprehended all the different sorts of cow-bells that had ever been contrived, save one. That one—ah antique, and the only specimen extant—was possessed by another collector. My Uncle offered enormous sums for it, but the gentleman would not sell. Doubtless you know what necessarily

resulted. A true collector attaches no value to a collection that is not complete. His great heart breaks, he sells his hoard, he turns his mind to some field that seems unoccupied.

"Thus did my Uncle. He next tried brickbats. After piling up a vast and intensely interesting collection, the former difficultly superintended; he sold out his soul's idol to the retired brewer who had the misting brick. Then he tried flint hatchets and other implements of primeval man, but by and by discovered that the factory where they were made was supplying other collectors as well as himself. He tried Aztec inscriptions and stuffed whales—another failure, after incredible labor and expenditure. When his collection seemed at last perfect, a stuffed whale arrived from the quadrango regions of Central America that made all former specimens insignificant. My Uncle hastened to secure these noble gems. He got the stuffed whale, but another collector got the inscription. A real *cundurango*, as possibly you know, is a possession of such supreme value that, when once a collector gets it, he will rather part with his family than it. So my Uncle sold and saw his darling go forth never more to return; and his coal-black hair turned white as snow in a single night.

"Now he waited, and thought. He knew another disappointment might kill him. He was resolved that he would choose things next time that no other man was collecting. He carefully made up his mind to make a collection of echoes."

"Echoes, sir. His first purchase was an echo in Georgia that repeated four times; its next was a six-repeater in Maryland; his next was a 13-repeater in Maine; his next was a nine-repeater in Kansas; his next was a twelve-repeater in Tennessee, which he got cheap, so to speak, because it was out of repair, a portion of the drag which reflected it having tumbled down. He believed he could repair it at a cost of a few thousand dollars, and, by increasing the elevation with masonry, treble the repeating capacity; but the architect who undertook the job had never built an echo before, and so he utterly spoiled this one. Before he meddled with it, it used to talk back like a mother in law, but now it is only fit for the deaf and dumb asylum. Well, next he bought a lot of cheap little double-barreled echoes; scattered around over various states and territories; got them at 20 per centum off by taking the lot. Next he bought a perfect Gathling gun of an echo in Oregon, and it cost a fortune. I can tell you. You may know, sir, that in the echo market the scale of prices is astronomical; like the carat scale in diamonds; in fact, the same phraseology is used. A single-carat echo is worth but ten dollars over and above the value of the land it is on; a two-carat or double-barreled echo is worth thirty dollars; a five-carat is worth nine hundred and fifty; a ten-carat is worth thirteen thousand. My Uncle's Oregon echo, which he called the Great Pitt echo, was a 22-carat gem, and cost two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars—they threw the land in, for it was 400 miles from a settlement.

"Well, in the meantime my path was a path of roses. I was the accepted suitor of the only and lovely daughter of an English earl, and was beloved to distraction. In that dear presence I swam in seas of bliss. The family were content, for it was known that I was sole heir to an uncle held to be worth five millions of dollars. However, none of us knew that my Uncle had become a collector, for as he was making more than a small way, for æsthetic amusement.

"Now gathered the clouds above my head. That divine echo, since Koh-noor, or Mountain of Repetitions, was discovered. It was a 65-carat gem. You could utter a word, and it would talk back at you for fifteen minutes, when the day was otherwise quiet. But, behold, another discovery was made at the same time; another echo-collector was in the field. The two rushed to make the purchase. The property consisted of a couple of small hills with a shallow swale between; out yonder among the back settlements of New York state. Both men arrived on the ground at the same time, and neither knew the other was there. The echo was not all owned by one man; a person by the name of William Bolivar Jarvis owned the East Hill, and a person by the name of Harbison Bledsoe owned the West Hill; the swale between was the dividing line. So while my Uncle was buying Jarvis's hill for three million tale, the other party was buying Bledsoe's hill for a shade over three millions.

"Now, do you perceive the natural result? Why, the noblest collection of echoes on earth was for ever and ever incomplete, since it possessed but the one-half of the king echo of the universe. Neither man was content with this divided ownership, yet neither would sell to the other. There were jawings, bickerings, heart-burnings. And at last, that other collector, with a malignity which only a collector can ever feel toward a man and a brother, proceeded to out down his hill! You see, as long as he could not have the echo, he was resolved that nobody should have it. He would remove his hill, and then there would be nothing to reflect my Uncle's echo. My Uncle remonstrated with him, but the man said, 'I own one end of this echo; I chose to kill my end; you must take care of your own end yourself.' 'Well, my Uncle got an injunction put on him! The other man appealed and fought it in a higher court. They carried it on up, clear to the Supreme Court of the United States. It made no end of trouble there. Two of the judges believed that an echo was personal property, because it was impalpable to sight and touch, and yet was purchasable, saleable, and consequently taxable; two others believed that an echo was real estate, because it was manifestly attached to the land and was not removable from place to place; other of the judges contended that an echo was not property at all.

It was finally decided that the echo was property; that the two men were separate and independent owners of the two bills, tenants in common in the echo; therefore defendant was at full liberty to cut down his hill, since it belonged solely to him, but must give bonds in three million dollars as indemnity for damages which might result to my Uncle's half of the echo. This decision also debared my Uncle from using defendant's hill to reflect his part of the echo, without defendant's consent; he must use only his own hill; if his part of the echo would not go, under these circumstances, it was, of course, but the court could find no remedy. The court also debared defendant from using my Uncle's hill to reflect his end of the echo, without

consent. You see the grand result! Neither man would give consent, and so this astonishing and most noble echo had to ease from its great powers; and since that magnificent property is tied up and unavailable.

"A week before my wedding day, while I was still swimming in bliss, and the nobility were gathering from far and near to honor our espousals, came news of my Uncle's death, and also a copy of his will, making me his sole heir. He was gone! alas, my dear benefactor was no more. The thought surcharged my heart even at this remote day. I handed the will to the clerk; I could not read it for the blinding tears. The clerk read it; then he sternly said: 'Sir, do you call this wealth—but doubtless you do in this inflated country. Sir, you are sole heir to a vast collection of echoes—if a thing can be called a collection that is scattered far and wide over the huge length and breadth of the American continent; sir, this is not all; you are head and ears in debt; there is not an echo in the lot but has a mortgage on it; sir, I am not a hard man, but I must look to my child's interest; if you had but one echo which you could honestly call your own, if you had but one echo which was free from incumbrance, so that you could retain it with my child, and by humble painstaking industry cultivate and improve it, I would wrest from it a maintenance, I would not say you may; but I cannot marry my child to a beggar. Leave his side, my darling; go, sir; take your mortgage-ridden echo, and quit my sight forever.'

"My noble Celestine clung to me in tears, with loving arms, and swore she would willingly, nay, gladly, marry me, though I had not an echo in the world. But it could not be. We were torn asunder, she to pine and die within the twelvemonth, I to toil life's long journey sad and lone, praying daily, hourly, for that release which shall join us together again; in that dear realm, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the way is at rest. Now, sir, if you will be so kind as to look at these maps and plans in my portfolio, I am sure I can sell you an echo for less money than any man in the trade. Now this one, which cost my Uncle ten dollars, thirty years ago, and is one of the sweetest things in Texas, I will let you have it for—

"Let me interrupt you," I said. "My friend, I have not had a moment's respite from canvassers this day. I have bought a sewing-machine which I did not want; I have bought a map which is mistaken in all its details; I have bought a moth poison which the moths prefer to any other beverage; I have bought no end of useless inventions, and now I have had enough of this foolishness. I would not have one of your echoes if you were to give it to me. I would not let it stay on the place. I always hate a man that tries to sell me echoes. You see this gun? Now take your collection and move on, let us not have bloodshed."

But he only smiled a sad, sweet smile, and got out some more diagrams. You know the result perfectly well, because you know that when you have once opened the door to a canvasser, the trouble is done and you have got to suffer defeat. I compromised with this man at the end of an intolerable hour. I bought two double-barreled echoes in good condition, and he threw in another which he said was not shallow because it only spoke German. He said: 'She was a perfect polyglot once, but somehow her palate got down.'—*Atlantic Monthly for December.*

Miscellaneous.

A young gentleman, familiar with the Scriptures, happening to sit in a pew adjoining a young lady for whom he conceived a violent attachment, made his proposals in this way: He politely handed her a Bible open with a pin stuck in the following text: II John, v. 5: "And I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another." She returned it pointing to the second chapter of Ruth, verse 10: "Then she fell on her face and bowed herself to the ground, and said unto him, why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me seeing that I am a stranger?" He returned the book pointing to the thirteenth verse of III John: "Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink, but I trust to come unto you and speak face to face that our joy may be full." From the above interview a marriage took place in the ensuing month in the same church.

You often, in Paris, meet the Breton lads, and instantly recognise them by the cut of their hair. The girls, however little, all wear white caps, that conceal every atom of hair, which, together with their wide collars, give them a very quaint, old-fashioned appearance. The girls are very proud of those same flapping, wide collars and a wrinkle or crease would be very distressing. "But," said our artist, "you would think these pretty girls never had lovers, for their collars are never rumpled, and it is generally conceded that a lover in the rural districts always implies tumbled curls and collars. How do you suppose they manage?" "Do without the lover," he said. "I own one end of this echo; I chose to kill my end; you must take care of your own end yourself."

"Well, my Uncle got an injunction put on him! The other man appealed and fought it in a higher court. They carried it on up, clear to the Supreme Court of the United States. It made no end of trouble there. Two of the judges believed that an echo was personal property, because it was impalpable to sight and touch, and yet was purchasable, saleable, and consequently taxable; two others believed that an echo was real estate, because it was manifestly attached to the land and was not removable from place to place; other of the judges contended that an echo was not property at all.

as she had anything to say about it. 'She may have. Has she any grounds for complaint against you?' 'I don't know much about law,' answered the client in a hesitating way. 'I know I've got a hankering after her sister Marior, and her sister Marior has a hankering after me, but whether there is good grounds for complaint I don't know!' The lawyer hasn't filed a bill yet.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, Feb. 17, 1877.
OPIUM.—New Patna, cash, \$580 a 582½
" New Benares, cash, 540 a 542½
" New Malwa, cash, 555
" credit, 560
" Allowance Tails, 12 a 20
" Old Malwa, cash, 570
" credit, 575
" Allowance Tails, 12 a 24
CAMPHOR, 16
QUICKSILVER, 63
SALT-PETRE, 6.80

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, 4½
" 30 days' sight, 4½
" 6 months' sight, 4½
Credits, 4½
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... 4½
Bombay, 228½
Calcutta, 228½
Shanghai, demand, 73½
" 30 days, 75
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., ... 8 prem.
Mexicans, 1
Gold Leaf, 2.85
English Sovereigns, 4.82
Australian Sovereigns, 4.82
Discount, 10 a 12

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 25 % ex div.
S.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$672½
Chi. Fire Ins. Co., \$188
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1900
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$820
Chinese Insurance Co., \$802
North China Ins. Co., \$875
Yantai Ins. Association, \$1,630
E.R. & W. Dock Co., \$47½
E.R. & W. S. S. Co., \$14½
Shanghai Steam S. Co., \$18 ex div.
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$62½
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$90

Temperatures.

(Taken at Messrs. Fraser & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)
HONGKONG, Feb. 17, 1877.
BAROMETER—9 A.M. 30.440
Do. 1 P.M. 30.372
Do. 4 P.M. —
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. 50
Do. 1 P.M. 51½
Do. 4 P.M. —
Do. (Wet bulb)—9 A.M. ... 49
Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 49½
Do. Do. 4 P.M. 5½
Do. Maximum, 5½
Do. Minimum over night 49

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is corrected from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 17, Palestine, from London to Hongkong.
Sept. 23, Agnes Muir, from London to Shanghai.
Oct. 5, Wega, from Hamburg to Chetoo.
Oct. 8, Glamorganshire, from London to Hongkong.
Oct. 12, Ombs, from London to Shanghai.
Oct. 14, Sir Harry Parkes, from London to Hongkong.
Nov. 12, Lima, from London to Hongkong.
Nov. 13, Rurik, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 16, Hydra, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 17, Eliza Shaw, from London to Shanghai.
Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 23, Western Chief, from London to Hongkong.
Nov. 23, Madura, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 23, Hannah Law, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 23, New Era, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 4, Bendutha, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 17, A. E. Vidal, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
Dec. 17, Carrieks, from London to Hongkong.
Dec. 19, Channel Queen, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 19, Cairnsmaid (str.), from London to China and Japan.
Dec. 20, Ohianama, from London to Hongkong.
Dec. 21, John Nicholson, from New York to Shanghai.
Dec. 22, Sophie, from New York to Hongkong.
Dec. 23, Ino, from Greenock to Swatow.
Dec. 27, Undine, from London to Shanghai.
Dec. 28, Antenor (str.), from London to Shanghai.
Dec. 29, Ulysses (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai.
Dec. 29, Canaan, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 1, Harpista (str.), from Hamburg (via London) to Hongkong.
Jan. 4, O. R. Bishop, from London to Hongkong.
Jan. 4, Gadsbill (str.), from London to China and Japan.
Jan. 4, McGregor (str.), from London to Shanghai.
Jan. 4, State of Louisiana (str.), from London to Shanghai.
LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.
Viking. Sailing Feb. 1.
Windhover. Forward Ho.
Hope. Daphne.
Antiwerp. Penarth.
Albert Victor. At Liverpool.
Nestor (str.). Argentinian (str.).
Duna. At Glasgow.
London Castle (str.).

Portfolio.

PISGAH SIGHTS.

Over the ball of it,
Peering and prying,
How I see all of it,
Life there, outlying!
Roughness and smoothness,
Shine and defilement,
Grace and uncleanliness—
One reconciliation.

Orbed as appolated,
Sister with brother
Joins, ne'er disjoined
One from the other.
All's lend and borrow;
Good, see, wants evil,
Joy demands sorrow,
Angel needs devil!

"Which things must—why be?"
Vain our endeavour!
So shall things eye be
As they were ever.
"Such things should be!"
Sage our destination!
Rough smooth let globe be,
Mixed—man's existence!

Man—wise and foolish,
Lover and scorner,
Dilemma and mullish—
Keep each his corner!
Honey yet gall of it!
There's the life lying,
And I see all of it!
Only, I'm dying.

ONLY ONCE.

Only once!
Only once a sinless infant
Laughing on the mother's knee,
Wondering eyes, like Eden mirrors,
Shadowed by no fears to be;
Tender, loving, and beloved,
On the border of the sea.

Only once!
Only once in reckless boyhood,
Careless of all future care,
Sorrow light as April showers,
Bold eye-glance and tangled hair;
Trustful, truthful, hopeful, fearless,
Hand and heart to do and dare.

Only once!
Only once in budding manhood,
Learning's perils past and gone,
Every hope of honour piled,
With the honours hardly won,
Heart high beating, love's light flashing,
O'er the path of life begun.

Only once!
Only once to bear the burden,
Manhood's pride and woman's care,
Children's love and home's sweet sorrows,
Toils and trials none can share,
Grimly fighting life's stern battle,
Furrowed cheeks and failing hair.

Only once!
Only once to end the story,
Life's long moments swiftly past,
Weary eyelids close in slumber,
Weary limbs seek rest at last,
Seed-time ripens into harvest,
Harvest in the garner cast.

ONLY ONCE!

—W. H. Embling.

HEALTH PROVERBS.

A happy heart makes a blooming visage.
A good life keeps off wrinkles.
A penny-worth of mirth is worth a pound
of sorrow.

A merry heart doeth good like a medicine.
—Solomon.

If we subdue not our passions, they will
subdue us.

Passion is a fever that leaves us weaker
than it finds us.

THE REAL GENTLEMAN.—Thoughtfulness
for others, generosity, modesty, and self-
respect are the qualities which make a real
gentleman or lady, as distinguished from
the veneered article which commonly goes
by that name.—*Professor Huxley.*

THE BUDGET TEMPLE.—It contains
thirteen gigantic figures, which would be
about eight feet high standing; but they
are all, except the image of the god of war
and another, sitting crossed-legged. They
are of copper gilt, holding a pot with flowers
or fruit in their lap. They are represented
covered with manly and womanly virtues
on their heads; and altogether, particularly
the drapery, are far from being badly ex-
ecuted. The throne upon which they sit are
also of copper gilt, adorned with turquoises,
corals, and other stones not of inestimable
value. The mouldings and ornaments of
the throne are in a good style. Behind
each figure the wall is covered with a piece
of carved work, like unto the heavy gilt
frames of our forefathers' portraits, or look-
ing-glasses. Behind them are China vases,
some of them very handsome, loads of China
and glass ware, the last partly Chinese,
partly European, filled with grain, fruit, or
gum flowers; a variety of shells, large
chanks set in silver, some ostrich eggs,
cocoanuts, cymbals, and a variety of other
articles, making a most heterogeneous figure.
Round the necks of the images are strings
of coral, ill-shaped pearls, corals, and agates,
and other stones, and their crowns are set
with the like ornaments. The ceiling of the
gallery is covered with satins of a variety of
patterns, some Chinese, some Kalmuk, some
European brought through Russia and over-
land. The gallery is lighted on the south
side by five windows, and the walls between
are hung with paintings of the various
deities and views of heaven. The opposite
side, where the images are, is shut in all the
length of the gallery with a net of ironwork.
The Lama went within, and as he went
along sprinkled rice upon the images. It
was a kind of consecration. When he came
out we sat down to tea, and the Lama ex-
plained to me some of the paintings, and
marked the different countries from which
the silks overhead had come. At each end
of the gallery was a large collection of books
deposited in small niches, or rather pigeon-
holes. Having finished our tea, we went
by a book stair into my room, which the
Lama also bespattered with rice.—*Early
Exploration in Tibet.*—C. Markham, C.B.

TAN ONKOT OF THE DRAMA.—The func-
tion of the Drama is to display the social and
moral ideas of the poet or historian in their
actual working. Theories of life are of no
use unless they can be carried into practice.
The profoundest philosophy will fail to in-
fluence us, unless we can perceive its prac-
tical bearing upon ourselves. Accordingly
the novelist, the dramatist, and the actor
come forward to help our dull perceptions
in this matter. The two former create a
set of men and women who exemplify in
their lives the various characteristics of
which it is desired to treat; whilst the actor

goes further still, and brings these men
and women before us visibly, in order that
we may study them and their deeds, with
all their good and evil qualities; and may
thus learn to sympathize with sorrows whose
nature we should not otherwise understand,
and be made sharers in joys which we
should otherwise fail to realize. In short,
the poet suggests to us certain modes of
thought and feeling; the dramatist suggests
their practical result; and the actor produces
that result before our eyes. The drama
appeals, as Sir Walter Scott says, to "that
strong, instinctive, and sympathetic curiosity
which tempts men to look into the bosoms
of their fellow-creatures, and to seek in the
distresses or emotions of others the parallel
of their own passions." It attracts strongly,
because in it the spectators see a reflection
of themselves, with the same difficulties,
troubles, victories, pleasures, that they find
in time to time experience, no longer choked
in utterance by the necessities of social
existence, but fully set forth for sympathy
and admiration. They are freed from the
compulsory hypocrisy of society, and both
witness the vices they detest held up to
examination, and can laugh openly at the
foibles and follies they despise. If they
care to be instructed as well as amused,
they may study what author and actor have
to say about the great problems of life;
what counsel they have to offer, what hope
to impart; they may learn what others
think of faults and failings for which they
themselves plead excuses; and how modes
of conduct in which they indulge appear,
when looked at from the bystander's point
of view. The drama aims, as far as pos-
sible, at substituting realities for descrip-
tions; it gives us real men and women, real
conversations, gestures, facial expression,
and the like, in place of merely talking
about them; and so brings the subjects of
which it treats more clearly home to our
minds than would be possible by any other
means.—*Fine Arts and their Uses.*—Wil-
liam Bellars.

WIT IN COURT.

Keen and cutting words, or even trifling
invidious, indulged in at the expense of
counsel, have sometimes met with swift
retribution. Plunket was once engaged in
a case, when, towards the end of the
afternoon, it became a question whether
the Court should proceed or adjourn till
the next day. Plunket expressed his
willingness to go on if the jury would "set."
"Sit, sir, sit," said the presiding judge,
"not 'set' 'hens set.'" "I thank you, my
lord," said Plunket. The case proceeded,
and presently the judge had occasion to
observe that if that were the case, he feared
the action would not "lay." "Lie, my lord,"
exclaimed the barrister, "not lay; hens lay."
"If you don't stop your coughing,"
said a testy and irritable judge, "I'll
fine you a hundred pounds." "I'll give
your lordship two hundred if you can stop
it for me," was the ready reply.—Curran
was once addressing a jury, when the judge,
who was thought to be antagonistic to his
client, intimated his dissent from the
arguments advanced by a shake of his head.
"I see, gentlemen," said Curran, "I see
the motion of his lordship's head. Persons
unacquainted with his lordship would be
apt to think this implied a difference of
opinion, but be assured, gentlemen, this is
not the case. When you know your lordship
as well as I do, it will be necessary to tell
you that when he shakes his head there is
nothing in it." On another
occasion Curran was pleading before
Ritzgibbon, the Irish Chancellor, with
whom he was on terms of anything but
friendship. The Chancellor, with the dis-
tinct purpose, as it would seem, of insult-
ing the advocate, brought with him on to
the bench a large Newfoundland dog, to
which he devoted a great deal of his atten-
tion while Curran was addressing a very
elaborate argument to him. At a very
material point in the speech the judge turned
quite away, and seemed to be wholly
engrossed with his dog. Curran ceased to
speak. "Go on, go on, Mr Curran," said
the chancellor. "Oh, I beg a thousand
pardons, my lord," said the witty barrister.
"I really was under the impression that
your lordships were in consultation." But
perhaps the most crushing rejoinder ever
flung back in return for an insult from the
bench was that which this same advocate
hurled at Judge Robinson. Judge Robinson
is described as a man of sour and cynical
disposition, who had been raised to the
bench—so, at least, it was commonly
believed—simply because he had written in
favour of the Government of his day a
number of pamphlets remarkable for nothing
but their scurrilous and rancorous scurrility.
At a time when Curran was only just
rising into notice, and while he was
yet a poor and struggling man, this
judge ventured upon a sneering joke,
which, small though it was, but for
Curran's ready wit and scathing eloquence,
might have done him irreparable injury.
Speaking of some opinion of counsel on the
opposite side, Curran said he had consulted
all his books and could not find a single
case in which the principle in dispute was
thus established. "That may be, Mr
Curran," sneered the judge; "but I suspect
your law library is rather limited." Curran
eyed the heartless toady for a moment, and
then broke forth with this noble retort:
—"It is very true, my lord, that I am
poor, and this circumstance has certainly
rather curtailed my library. My books are
not numerous, but they are select, and I
hope have been perused with proper dis-
tinction. I have prepared myself for this
high profession rather by the study of a
few good books than by the composition
of a great many bad ones. I am not
ashamed of my poverty; but I should be
ashamed of my wealth if I could stoop to
acquire it by servility and corruption. If
I rise not to rank, I shall at least be
honest; and example shows me that an ill-
acquired elevation, by making me the more
conspicuous, would only make me the more
universally and notoriously contemptible."
—*Lecture Hour.*

Simon Stringer was a blunt old farmer.
He prided himself upon being a plain
mannered, off-hand man, and upon there
being no foolishness or sentiment. On more than
one occasion he had mortified his wife and
daughters by hustling them out of religious
meetings when they had begun to show
signs of emotion. He said he didn't believe
in "miraculous conversions," and that
people who cried and yelped over getting
religion "wasn't gettin' it by a durned
sight." He believed that the genuine
article was soothing and calming, and not
exciting in its influence.

Once the Campbells held a protracted
meeting in his neighborhood, and as it was
carried on without any sudden outbursts of
feeling, Simon took kindly to it and attended
regularly. One Sunday morning he told
his wife to lay him out two suits of clothes.
"Why, Simon," exclaimed she in her
shrill tones, "whatever do you want with
two suits of clothes?"

"That's my business—not yours," he
replied gruffly. "You lay out my black
suit for me to put on, and wrap the brown
one up in a bundle, and don't ask any fool
questions."

His wife wonderingly but silently com-
plied, and Simon donned one suit, and with
the other under his arm, mounted his horse
and rode away, followed by the anxious
eyes of the big and little Stringers, who
marvelled greatly, and said one to another,
"What's dad goin' to do with his 'tother
clothes?"

Simon didn't return till supper time.
He took his place at the supper table,
which was the usual signal for the family
to begin an onslaught upon the victuals but
on this occasion his voice arrested every
arm in its descent, and for the second time
that day astonished the Stringers. Glanc-
ing around the startled circle, he thus
delivered himself:

"I want it understood that the head of
this household has this day been baptized.
He is a follower of this meek and lowly
Jesus, and the first criterion at this table
that dips into anything afore a blessing is
asked 'I git snatched baldheaded. Drop
yer eyes, ye heathen!'"

The blessing was asked, and that meal
was eaten in silence.
After the chores were done, the Stringer
were stringing off to bed, when the stern
voice of the old man again arrested them,
and filled their minds with grave forebodings
as to what was coming next. He addressed
them as follows:

"Come into this room, every devil of you
and flop down on your knees. It is my
duty as a devout Christian, to have a family
worship and I'll have it, too, and have
respectful attention or I'll bust some
domestic ties asunder. This mansion
must resound with praises to the Most
High, or it will resound with some one
gitting a h—l of a thrashing—I mean him
severely chastised. The first one who
snickers, or makes any onseemly noise I'll
git up and throw a cheer through him,
or, as the case may be, let me pray!"

The prayer was prayed, and never was
there a more attentive audience.
This sort of thing continued about two
weeks, and the Stringer family was kept in
a state of extreme misery. The young
members had been several times severely
whipped for conduct unbecoming the chil-
dren of a true believer, and the older ones
had received harsh reprimands for failing
to fall into the new order of things and
comport themselves with due dignity.

Then one morning Simon came in, with
a bad limp, a battered milk-pail, and the
knee of his pants torn. Dropping into a
chair at the table, he plunged his fork into
the nearest dish. The children looked up
from the backs of their plates questioning-
ly, and their mother squeaked, "Why, Simon!"
"Shut up, and eat!" he growled, and
then in a few moments added:

"This blessing and prayer business is
suspended fur awhile. I don't fergit my
obligations an' duties as a Christian, an'
I'll resound 'em arter I've conquered that
d-d-linged red heifer. The 'barnal critter
presumes too much on my Christian fur-
bearance. Durn a hypocrite. I won't
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A BEAUTIFUL REVIVAL INCIDENT.

(Brunswick News.)

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descended from grace. Pass the tomatoes."

A sign of relief went round the circle,
and the red heifer had known how she
had risen in the esteem of a majority of the
Stringers her fractious soul would have
leaped for joy.

There was several years ago, and now the
red heifer is a cow, and the worst one in
the neighborhood. The Stringers say, as
they punch and plague her, "S'longs we
keep Old Red wild, dad won't git any more
of that awful religion."

The circulation of infectious diseases has
almost been reduced to a science, and in a
paper written by Dr. Fox, medical officer
of health for parts of Essex, upon some of
the ways by which zymotic diseases may
be spread, a number of remarkable instances
are given of the facility with which
misery and death may be distributed in any
locality by establishing centres of contagion
at shops, public houses, and schools, or
other convenient points of intercommunication.

The first case mentioned is that of a
public-house in Essex where the children
of the proprietor were ill with scarlet fever,
acquired in London. The proprietor's wife,
with a stern sense of duty, attended on the
patients, and also on the customers, the
result being that the fever soon spread
throughout the neighbourhood. Dr. Fox
recommends in vain. There was no legal
power to compel a cessation of business
during the presence of this communicable
disease in the house, which was kept open
and business carried on as usual. The next
case mentioned was one of typhoid fever
from polluted milk, which was of the or-
dinary character. Another case was the
appearance of measles in a village school,
the managers of which refused temporarily
to close it. Case No. 4 was that of small-
pox in a restaurant, "the characteristic
signs of the disease pervading the bar
where men stood drinking." In case No.
5 it was a tailor who made clothes for peo-
ple while suffering fever prevailed in the
house. In another instance a village gro-
cery and post-office business was the means
by which scarlet fever was spread. There
was a child lying ill in a room close to the
shop, and the fever soon ran through the
village. In another case whooping-cough
was successfully spread from a beef-shop,
where children sat for beef taught the
disease. In all these cases the tradespeople
were urged to close their shops, but as
there was no law to compel them to do so,
they did not, and the disease they circulated,
retained its vitality.

JUVENILE PAPER ON THE OSTRICH.

A Arab chief was lying a sleep on day
when he was woke up by feeling some thing in his
trousers pocket. He saw it was a ostrich,
and lay still to see what it would do. First
it took out his peg top and laid it on one
side. Then it took out his kite string,
which was wound on a stick, and put it with
the top. Then all his marbles were took
out, and laid away too. Then some cotton
reels, and some pieces of pole, and two plate
pennils, and a lump of chok, and a brass
button, and some toffy, and a taok ham-
mer, and a handle of nails, and a cyster
shel, and a rubber bol, and a steel pan,
which it pulled up to one side; and the last
thing it foun was a jackknife with 82 blades.
When it had got everything it could find in
the chief's pockets, it went and stood over
the pile, and at one thing after another it
it had everything but the jackknife, when it
saw the chief a settin up a watchin it. So
it took the jackknife and turned it over and
over, and tasted it, and put it down, and
pick it up again, and at last brot it to the
obed and laid it down a little way of, and
obed and looked wishful. Then the
chief he said, "Oh, he how it is; you
don't like to eat such a nice morsel as that
with out you git the favour of it; you
want it peeled." So the chief he opened
all the blades of the knife and laid it down,
and then the ostrich come up and swallowed
it, and smiled and licked its bil, like it
said wot a delicious knife! And the chief
felt almoe as if he cud taste it himself.

SIR WALTER SCOTT AND
WAVERLEY.

The following, about Sir Walter Scott,
told by Mr Guthrie Wright to Mr Sinclair,
is, we think, novel.—"I called one day,
he said, 'at the Edinburgh Post-office, and
began to read in the lobby a letter from
Lady Abercorn, in which she gave an
answer to some arguments I had stated to
her in proof that Mr Walter Scott was the
author of 'Waverley' while thus employed.
I stumbled on Sir Walter himself. He im-
mediately inquired about whom I was
reading so busily. 'About you,' I replied,
and put the letter into his hand. I soon
collected him bluish as red as scarlet, and
recollected that Lady Abercorn in her letter
had said, 'I am quite sure you are wrong,
for Sir Walter Scott declared to me, upon
his honour, that he was not the author of
'Waverley.' On reading this, Sir Walter
exclaimed: 'I'm sure I never said so. I
never pledged my honour; he is quite
mistaken.' Then, perceiving that he had
thus betrayed himself, he stammered out
some unintelligible sentence, and then con-
tinued: 'Well, Mr Wright, it is a very
curious question, who can be the author of
these novels. Suppose we take a walk
round the Calton-hill, and lay our heads
together to find him out.' We proceeded
arm-in-arm, and I said, 'I think that we
can soon so completely hedge in the author,
that he cannot escape us.' 'Well, then,'
said Sir Walter, 'how would you hedge
him in?' I replied, 'You will agree with
me that the author of 'Waverley' whoever
he may be, must be a lawyer.' 'True,' he
said, 'it is evident he must be a lawyer.' 'You
will also admit that he must be an anti-
quary.' 'No doubt he must be an anti-
quary.' 'He must also be of Jacobite
connections.' 'Certainly, he must have
Jacobite propensities.' 'He must also
have a strong turn for poetry.' 'Yes,
he must be something of a poet.' I next
assigned some reasons why he must be
rather more than 40 years of age, and then
added, 'Now, among our friends in the
Parliament House, let us consider how
many there are who besides being lawyers,
poets, antiquaries, and of Jacobite con-
nections, are rather more than 40 years of
age?' 'Well,' says Sir Walter, 'what
do you think of Cranston?' I gave
reasons for setting aside Lord Cranston's
pretensions, advertising particularly to his
want of humour; and then Sir Walter,
seeing that he himself must inevitably come
next, unloosed his arm, and said, 'Mr
Wright, the author of 'Waverley', whoever
he may be, gets people to buy his books
without a name; and he would be a greater
fool than I think he is were he to give a
name. Good morning.'—*Sketches of Old
Times and Distant Places, by John Sinclair.*

THE UNWRITTEN SIDE OF GREAT MEN.

We always think of great men as in the
act of performing deeds which give them
renewal, or else in stately repose, grand,
silent, and majestic. And yet this is
hardly fair, because the most gracious and
magnificent of human beings have to bother
themselves with the little things of life which
engage the attention of us smaller people.
No doubt Moses snarled and got angry when
he had a severe cold in his head, and if a fly
bit his leg while he was in the desert, why
should we suppose he did not jump and two
violent language?—Can't it be tolerable certain
he had to become furious when he went up-
stairs to get his slippers in the dark and
found that California had stowed them under
the bed so that he had to sweep around them
with a broom-handle. And when Solomon
cracked his crazy-bone in it unreasonable to
suppose that he ran around the room and
felt as if he wanted to cry? Imagine George
Washington sitting on the edge of the bed
and putting on a clean shirt, and growling at
Martha because the buttons were off; or St.
Augustine with an apron around his neck,
having his hair cut; or Joan of Arc holding
her front hair in her mouth as women do,
while she fixed up her back hair; Napoleon
jumping out of bed in a frenzy to chase a
mosquito around the room with a pillow; or
Martin Luther, in a night shirt, trying to
put the baby to sleep at 2 o'clock in the
morning; or Alexander the Great with the
Hiccupps; or Thomas Jefferson getting
suddenly over a fence to avoid a dog; or
Daniel Webster abusing his wife because she
didn't tucked the covers at the foot of the
bed; or Benjamin Franklin eating his corn
with a fork; or Jonathan Edwards, at the
table, sitting full of hot beef; or Noah standing
at his window at night throwing bricks at a
cat.—*Max Adeler.*

THE "HURUNUI" AND THE "PATER."

The Court of Inquiry, under the direction
of the Wreck Commissioner, having
pronounced an opinion on the conduct of
the Master of the *Hurunui* with regard to
the collision of that ship with the Greek
barque *Pater*, we feel at liberty to offer
some remarks on what was or might have
been done on the spur of the moment to
mitigate the severity of the casualty,
although we refrain from criticising the
cause of the disaster, as the case may be
adjudicated upon by the Admiralty Court.
A few practical lessons may, however, be
picked up from a perusal of the evidence
taken in the Court at Westminster, and
in the interest of those who are likely at
some time or another to be placed in similar
difficulties, we desire to show the state of
both vessels, and suggest what measures
might have been adopted to save life. The
Hurunui was the overtaking ship, and she
ran into the stern of the *Pater*, the latter
being cut down to the water's edge. The
jibboom of the *Hurunui*, which was 63 feet
in length and 16 inches in diameter at the
cap, fouled the mizenmast of the *Pater*,
and both boom and mast were carried away.
Unfortunately for the Crew of the *Pater*, the
mizenmast, with all the gear attached to
it, fell on the longboat, and thus rendered it
unserviceable in an emergency even if it
were not stove in. The Crew of the *Pater*
were eleven in number, and the boat
mentioned would have taken off all hands
if it could have been got into the water.
The first thought of the Master of the
Pater was to launch the longboat, but
after placing oars in her and trying to free
the wreck, the attempt had to be abandoned;
and then the small boat, fifteen feet in
length, was lowered, and the Mate and
three hands manned it. This boat, it was
found, had no oars, and the Crew could not,
therefore, keep by the sinking barque or
row to the rescue of their shipmates. One
hour after the *Pater* received the blow she
disappeared, and one-half of that precious
time was wasted before the smaller boat
had shoved off from the side of the barque.
The damage to the vessel could not have
been so extensive as might be imagined,
for she carried a full cargo of locust beans,
and would be comparatively low in the sea,
while the loftier ship delivered the blow
from above. The *Inrush* must have been
only moderate, otherwise her stern would
have been awash in about ten minutes.
Her rudder was not carried away, and she
could, therefore, subject to the loss of the
stern sails, steer. Had it been possible to
have secured a mat, rug, mattress, blanket,
or small sail over the broken part, the
water might have been kept out sufficiently
for the purpose of getting her into
Plymouth Sound; or, at all events, she
would have floated much longer than she
did, and this would have afforded an
opportunity for making a temporary raft
out of casks and spars. Those who were
left on board the barque in all probability
perished, and, therefore, it is not known
what they tried to do during the half hour
that elapsed between the time of the boat
leaving and her foundering. The Mate
admitted, however, that she had no rockets,
blue lights, or guns on board, so that the
Master had not the means of making
signals of distress except by burning tar
or turpentine; and if these materials were
stowed away they would be under the deck,
and thus be inaccessible. The magazines are
usually under the cabin flooring, and if
powder or rockets had been in the
receptacles referred to, it is evident that
the water would have flooded that section
of the ship. Because no distress signals
were exhibited, it was taken for granted by
the Master and Officers of the *Hurunui*
that no assistance was required, for "the
shock was slight." What might appear
slight to a large ship might be disastrous
to a little one, and this was the case in the
present instance. The barque [said the
Captain of the full-rigged ship] was soon
out of sight, and it was thought that she
had not sustained any material damage."
Whether the *Pater* went down or not the
Master of the *Hurunui* did not stand by to
ascertain. They had two boats in the
davit, but they were not lowered. Cap-
tains of British ships are bound, by
Section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act,
1873, so far as they can do so without
danger to their own vessels, Crews, and
passengers (if any), to remain until it is
found that ships they have been in collision
with have given up, and also to give their
own names, with those of the vessels,
and their Port or place of registry. The
Master of the *Hurunui* says he had
boat accommodation for only one-half the
souls on board, and until the watch below
came on deck it was as much as could be
done to shorten sail and secure the wreck
of the jibboom; but, in the opinion of the
Judge and the Nautical Assessors, he had
not complied with the Statute, and his
certificate was suspended—in consequence
of his alleged "want of discretion and
presence of mind"—for twelve months.
The collision bulkhead was from fifteen to
eighteen feet from the bow, and when this
compartment was full of water it would
bring the ship down by the head; and the
Master had a fear of the partition giving
way, as it was "bending and leaking round
the plates." The *Hurunui* was an outward-
bound emigrant ship, and, therefore, her
Master had to consider the safety of the
300 passengers and his Crew. The
Carpenter who examined the compart-
ment reported two plates stove in about
six inches above the level of the water, and
the starboard bow. When the vessel
pitched, the water entered these holes, and
it took but ten minutes to fill the space
from the stem to the bulkhead. This
would indicate that the openings were
rather extensive. The iron stopper plates
invented by Mr Wood admit of holes being
closed either from the inside or the outside
of a ship. A tumbling-ended screw goes
into the aperture and then takes hold, and
the loose spindle through the plate having
a nut on its exterior, the stopper is fixed
in a few minutes. Large fractures in iron
plates have been closed in this manner;
but whether the *Hurunui* had had such
appliances on board, they could have been
fixed to the damaged part, we do not know.
We feel assured, however, that when the
holes are above water, as in the plates of
the *Hurunui*, it is easy to stop them by
the means with which every Seaman ought
to be familiar. There are mats manufactured
for use on shipboard especially construct-
ed to go over leaky places; but every
vessel has articles at command that might
be brought into requisition. The practice of
employing large and unhandy sails for such
a purpose has, in many instances, turned
out inefficient. It takes too much time to
short-haul a large sheet to haul a sail
put down below and haul it to lines, and, if
it is got overboard, it is also liable to a mark

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POSTAL RATES.

(Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world: Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.)

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Sept. 1st, 1876.)
In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers may not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D.P. means Double Postage; C.P. cannot be paid; O.S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate. N.R. No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.	Per 4 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2	2
Between any two of the following places (through a British office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	8	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8	2	4

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMERS.

To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places (to which the vessel is going) the Rates, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India, are,.....

*See Tables below.

INDIA.—By Indian Mail prepayment is optional. Short paid letters are treated as wholly unpaid. By Private Ship correspondence cannot be prepaid. By British and French Packet prepayment is compulsory. Letters cannot be prepaid through to India by every French Packet, but only by each alternate one. By the others they are paid to Galle only, and should be so marked, going on from Galle as unpaid.

Straits, U.S. Packet, Australia, &c.,

E. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters.—United States (U.S.), Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, Tunis, Tangiers, (Fr.) 36.

Egypt, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 24.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar (N.R.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Mauritius, &c., except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Egypt (Br.), Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Egypt (Fr.), double postage.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

Books and Patterns, 6 cents, except W. Africa, 8. To French Offices cannot be paid.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar, &c., 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.

via Letters.

Books & Patterns.

1 oz. 2 oz. Every 4 oz.

Brindisi (Br.) 26 4 4 8 12

Marseilles (Fr.) 24 4 4 8 8

Southampton (Br.) 24 4 4 8 8

By Priv. Steamer 12 2 4 8 12

via Brindisi 24 4 4 8 12

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

Continent, &c. of

Europe.

Letters.

Registration.

Newspapers.

Books.

Patterns.

Austria, Germany, Hungary,.....

(Br.) via Brindisi, 18 12 4 10

(Fr.) " Trieste, 22 12 4 10

(Fr.) " Marlies, 36 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Belgium, Denmark, Faroe Is., Heligoland, Holland, Iceland, Roumania, Serbia, Switzerland,.....

(Br.) via Brindisi, 18 12 4 10

(Fr.) " Trieste, 24 12 4 10

(Fr.) " Marlies, 36 D.P. C.P. C.P.

France and Algeria, 24 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Italy, (Br.)..... 12 12 2 8

(Fr.)..... 36 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Spain:.....

Via Gibraltar, 24 None 4 C.P.

" Brindisi, 36 D.P. C.P. C.P.

" Marseilles, 36 D.P. C.P. C.P.

" Southampton, 28 None 8 C.P.

Portugal & Azores,.....

Via Gibraltar, 24 None 4 C.P.

" Brindisi, 36 D.P. C.P. C.P.

" Marseilles, 36 D.P. C.P. C.P.

" Southampton, 28 16 6 12

Gibraltar, (Br.)..... 24 8 4 C.P.

(Fr.)..... 36 None C.P. C.P.

Turkey,.....

British Office, 24 8 2 4

Austrian Office, 22 12 4 16

French Office, 24 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Greece, 24 None C.P. C.P.

Malta, (Br.)..... 8 9 4

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except

St. Helena and Ascension), North,

Central, South America, and Hawaii.

Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast,

Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde

Islands, Azores, Bermudas:—

Letters, 38 34

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

United States (via Europe), Canary and

Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island,

Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick,

Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia:—

Letters, 32 28

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica,

Curacao, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Grey

Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra,

Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada,

Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam,

Uruguay, and Venezuela:—

Letters, 50 40

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Registration, None. None.

except to Curacao, Honduras, and British West Indies, 16 16

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters, 52 58

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 20 14

Registration, None. None.

Brazil:—

Letters, 48 44

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Honolulu, and Hawaii:—

Letters, 34 30

Registration, None. None.

Newspapers, 8 8

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Any publication fulfilling the conditions

hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly

or in great part of political or other news,

or of articles relating thereto, or to other

current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at

intervals of not more than 31 days, and

must be printed on a sheet or sheets un-

folded.

3rd. The full title and date of publication

must be printed at the top of the first page,

and the whole or part of the title and the

date of publication at the top of every

subsequent page; and this regulation applies

to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly

or in great part of matter like that of a

newspaper, or of advertisements, printed

on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of

paper, unattached, or wholly or in part

of engravings, prints, or lithographic illustrations

of articles in the newspaper. The

supplement must in every case be published

with the newspaper, and must have the

title and date of publication of the newspaper

printed at the top of every page; or, if it

consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs,

at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more news-

papers is not chargeable with a higher rate

of postage than would be chargeable on a

book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet

of newspapers posted either unpaid or

insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid

or insufficiently paid book packet of the

same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an

adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped

wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through

the post a second time for the original

postage. For each transmission a fresh

postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either

without a cover (in which case it must not

be fastened, whether by means of gum,

water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or

otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at

both ends, so as to admit of easy removal

for examination. If this rule be infringed

the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as

to admit of the title being readily in-

spected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers

which contains any enclosure except sup-

plements is charged as a letter, unless the

enclosure be such as might be sent at the

book rate of postage, and the entire packet

be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in

which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any

communication of the nature of a letter,

written in it or upon its cover, is charged

as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above

8 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in

length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number

of separate books or other publications

(including printed or lithographed letters),

photographs (when not on glass or in cases

containing glass or any like substance),

drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity

of paper, or any other substance in ordinary

use for writing or printing upon; and the

books or other publications, prints, maps,

&c., may be either printed, written, en-

graved, lithographed, or plain, or any

mixture of these. Further, all legitimate

binding, mounting, or covering of a book,

&c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed,

whether such binding, &c. be loose or

attached, as also rollers in the case of

prints or maps, markers (whether of paper

or otherwise) in the case of pocket-books, &c.;

and, in short, whatever is necessary for the

convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on Correspondence thus sent:—

Letters, per half ounce.
Hongkong U.S. Stamps
cent.

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence, &c., 8 3

Apimani, Bermuda, Cuba, &c., 8 5

Hawaii, Newfoundland, &c., 8 6

Guatemala, Managua, &c., 8 10

Mexico, Salvador, Tahiti, &c., 8 10

Belize, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Curacao, &c., 8 10

Guatemala, Managua, &c., 8 10

Guatemala, Managua, &c., 8 10

Guatemala, Managua, &c., 8 10

Guatemala, Managua, &c., 8 10

Guatemala, Managua, &c., 8 10

Guatemala, Managua, &c., 8 10

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Guatemala, Managua, &c., 8 10

Guatemala, Managua, &c., 8 10

Guatemala, Managua, &c., 8 10

Guatemala, Managua, &c., 8 10

Guatemala, Managua, &c., 8 10

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *s*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Argyll	5 h	Scott	Brit. str.	1271	Feb. 8	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Bombay	5 k	Smith	Brit. str.	849	Jan. 4	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Laid up
China	...	Hennings	Ger. str.	648	Feb. 11	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	K'long Dock
City of Peking	3 h	Tanner	Amer. str.	5079	Jan. 31	P. M. S. S. Co.	Shanghai & S. F. &c.	20th daylight
Danube	2 h	Clanchy	Brit. str.	561	Feb. 10	Fuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	K'long Dock
Emeralda	...	Thebaud	Brit. str.	395	Feb. 15	McG. Heaton	Manila	Ab'deen Dock
Glenroy	...	Taylor	Brit. str.	1870	Feb. 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London, &c.	To-day
Halloing	5 h	Abbott	Brit. str.	277	Feb. 12	Douglas Laprak & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Hindostan	5 k	Gardner	Brit. str.	901	Feb. 12	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Killarney	4 k	Neill	Brit. str.	446	Feb. 9	H. Kim	Saigon	Coast Ports
Montgomeryshire	4 k	Sturrock	Brit. str.	446	Feb. 9	H. Kim	Saigon	Coast Ports
Norona	2 h	Walker	Brit. str.	606	Feb. 11	Kwok Achong	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Pau Tah	4 k	Patterson	Chi. str.	870	Feb. 12	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Poncho	4 k	Cain	Brit. str.	652	Feb. 7	Melchers & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Siada	4 h	...	Brit. str.	37	Dec. 17	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Swatow	7 h	Hutchinson	Brit. str.	580	Feb. 14	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Yesso	5 h	Punchard	Brit. str.	559	Feb. 8	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Yotung	2 h	...	Brit. str.	324	June 8	Kwok Achong	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Sailing Vessels								
A. F. Stallrecht	8 k	Schultz	Ger. bga.	539	Feb. 8	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Adela	8 k	Beattie	Brit. bga.	353	Feb. 14	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Alden Bessie	4 k	Noyes	Amer. bga.	842	Jan. 29	Rozario & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Alphington	3 k	Cunningham	Brit. bga.	323	Feb. 10	Wieler & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Bella of Oregon	8 k	Merriman	Amer. bga.	1168	Feb. 9	Order	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Bertha	3 k	Ringle	Ger. bga.	442	Jan. 26	Wieler & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Bonita	3 k	Stehr	Ger. sob.	341	Feb. 10	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Bonito	4 k	Wesenberg	Ger. bga.	524	Jan. 28	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Bua Caso	2 h	Lange	Siam. bga.	388	Jan. 28	Chinese	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Cap Horn	4 k	Matzen	Ger. bga.	401	Jan. 28	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Cargo	8 k	Murphy	Brit. bga.	1083	Feb. 2	Order	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Chang Soon	2 h	Cheng Sang	Siam. sch.	200	April 30	Chinese	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Cocoran	5 k	Vincent	Amer. sch.	230	Oct. 25	Wieler & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Corinne	3 h	...	Brit. bga.	396	Oct. 25	Wieler & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Edward James	4 k	O'Brien	Amer. bga.	529	Jan. 9	Rozario & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
England's Glory	4 k	Knight	Brit. sh.	751	Dec. 25	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Forward	8 k	Vandervord	Brit. bga.	750	Feb. 1	Rozario & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Hongkong	3 k	Oom	Ger. sm. bga.	220	Feb. 18	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Iraun	8 k	Fearce	Brit. bga.	527	Feb. 12	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Koror	7 h	Vincent	Siam. sch.	45	Aug. 13	Insurance Cos.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Loderer	2 h	Mihelsen	Siam. bga.	424	Jan. 9	Chinese	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Lady	2 k	Young	Brit. bga.	898	Feb. 11	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	Coast Ports
McNair	8 k	Taylor	Amer. sh.	1300	Jan. 31	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Nehemiah Gibson	8 k	Bradford	Amer. bga.	741	Jan. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Pallas	8 k	Liders	Ger. bga.	492	Feb. 9	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Paul Marie	3 k	Gaillard	Fch. bga.	324	Feb. 5	Order	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Presto	...	Laidman	Brit. bga.	384	Dec. 21	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Rapid	2 h	Hunte	Siam. bga.	429	Jan. 9	Chinese	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Rio Logo	1 k	Matthew	Brit. bg.	241	Feb. 9	Olyphant & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Rosa Buttcher	8 k	Schultz	Ger. bga.	898	Feb. 5	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Sarah Nicholson	8 k	Selkirk	Brit. sh.	983	Feb. 8	Melchers & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Siamese Crown	2 h	Saxtroph	Siam. bga.	540	Feb. 9	Tank Meo & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Spirit of the Age	4 k	Johnson	Brit. bga.	847	Jan. 10	Rozario & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
St. Anne	4 k	Jan	Fch. bg.	490	Feb. 6	Carlowitz & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Star of China	7 h	Blaker	Brit. sh.	794	Jan. 21	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Sumatra	3 k	Clough	Amer. sh.	1071	Oct. 21	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Tyburnia	7 h	Goldner	Brit. sh.	948	Jan. 31	Meyer & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Union	3 k	Mercaderes	Span. sch.	182	Feb. 8	Remedios & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
Western Belle	8 k	Fish	Amer. bga.	1185	Feb. 12	Order	Shanghai	Coast Ports
William Turner	8 k	Vandervord	Brit. bga.	681	Feb. 12	Chinese	Shanghai	Coast Ports
WHAMPOA								
Signal	...	Witney	Amer. bga.	483	Feb. 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports
CANTON								
Amoy	...	Drawse	Brit. str.	814	Feb. 16	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	Coast Ports

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Audacious	6 h	British	iron-clad (flag-ship)	6750	14	800	Dec. 6	Colomb
Egeria	6 h	British	steam sloop	890	4	600	Dec. 18	A. L. Douglas
Growler	6 k	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	Feb. 8	Walter Stewart
Himalaya	7 k	British	troopship	340*	...	...	Feb. 14	E. White
Moranee	6 k	British	military hospital	259	...	...	...	...
Midge	6 h	British	gunboat	465	4	120	Dec. 10	H. Salmund
Swinger	7 h	British	gun vessel	408	...	...	Jan. 24	Lieut.-com. E. A. Bolitho
Sylvia	7 h	British	surveying vessel	505	...	...	Jan. 15	H. C. St. John
Tejo	6 k	Portug.	gun vessel	444	...	...	Jan. 8	F. Amaral
Victor Emanuel	6 k	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	2	...	...	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	650	2	250	Jan. 16	H. C. D. Ryder

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fame	117	Stopani	H. & W'pon Dock Co.
Fai Wan	...	...	H. C. & M. S. -boat Co.
Iohang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S. -boat Co.
Kin Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H. C. & M. S. -boat Co.
Linton	69	...	Kwok Achong
Powan	1890	...	H. C. & M. S. -boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	101	Hawkins	H. C. & M. S. -boat Co.
Spark	140	Lefavour	H. C. & M. S. -boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S. -boat Co.
Yotsai	180	Browne	Kwok Achong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	431	7	...	J. Godsil
Chen-jui	28	1	...	E. F. Collins
Ching-po	160	...	...	Wan Lian Wan
Ching-sing	...	...	...	E. Ouy
Chun-hai	220	6	...	C. H. Palmer
Peng-chau-hai	600	5	400	C. H. Palmer
Quong-on	180	5	60	L. F. Tye
Shen-chi	150	5	...	H. Wade
Sui-tang	...	...	...	Stewart
Tai-ling	...	...	...	Bessard
Tien-po	150	5	...	C. De Longueville
Wing-po	600	5	150	Lam Man Wo

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Feb. 8, 1877.

Hornet British gunboat
Wm. Marston British barque

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Feb. 8, 1877.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Name.	Flag.	Destination.
Alma	French	Shanghai
Amoy	British	Shanghai
Appin	British	Shanghai
Cheloo	British	Shanghai
Chihli	American	Shanghai
Estrope	British	Shanghai
Fife Queen	American	Shanghai
Fungshun	Chinese	Shanghai
Fuyama	American	Shanghai
Fychow	American	Shanghai
Hankow (McQueen)	British	Shanghai
Hankwang	British	Shanghai
Hanyang	British	Shanghai
H. C. Orsted	Danish	Shanghai
Heade	American	Shanghai
Hong Maru	American	Shanghai

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Name.	Flag.	Destination.
Hupai	American	Shanghai
Kiangkwan	Chinese	Shanghai
*Lombardy	British	Shanghai
Milnet	American	Shanghai
Paoting	American	Shanghai
Pelto	American	Shanghai
Peking	British	Shanghai
Ping-on	British	Shanghai
Plymouth Rock	American	Shanghai
Saikio Maru	Japanese	Shanghai
Shanaw	American	Shanghai
Shanghai	American	Shanghai
Sin Kiang	American	Shanghai
Stentor	British	Shanghai
Szechuen	American	Shanghai
Taiyew	Chinese	Shanghai
Taka	British	Shanghai
Tientsin	Chinese	Shanghai
Tung Ting	Chinese	Shanghai
Woe Che	Chinese	Shanghai
Yehsin	Chinese	Shanghai

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

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HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, February 17, 1877.

At 1000 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Parca. Highest Lowest Cash. Cash.

Butcher Meat.

" Ame. Sugar cured, "	300	260
" Foochow, "	160	140
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	180	150
Beef Corned, " catty	150	140
" Roast, " "	150	140
" Soup, " "	90	80
" Steak, " "	150	140
Bullocks' Brains, " per set	60	50
" Tongue, fresh, each	275	250
" " corned, "	320	300
" Head, " "	600	500
" Heart, " "	150	140
" Feet, " "	50	40
" Kidneys, " "	60	50
" Tail, " "	100	80
" Liver, " catty	80	60
" Tripe (undressed), catty	50	40
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	400
Hams, American, " lb.	300	280
" Chinese, " "	180	170
" English, " "	360	340
Mutton Chop, " "	180	170
" Leg, " "	180	170
" Shoulder, " "	140	120
" Liver, " "	140	120
Pigs' Chittlings, " catty	60	50
" Feet, " "	100	80
" Fry, " "	110	100
" Head, " "	90	80
" Heart, " each	60	50
" Kidneys, " "	80	70
" Liver, " lb.	100	80
Pork, Chop, " catty	160	140
" Corned, " "	180	120
" Leg, " "	180	140
" Fat or Lard, " "	110	100
Sheep's Head, and Feet, set	340	320
" Heart, " each	50	40
" Kidneys, " "	60	50
Sucking Pig, " "	1750	1000
Veal, " catty	140	120
Poultry.		
Capon, " catty	200	180
Ducks, " "	110	100
Eggs, Hen, " doz.	100	...
" Duck, " "	100	...
" Salt, " "	120	...
Fowls, " catty	160	150
Geese, " "	120	110
Partridges, " each	250	250
Pheasants, Canton, live, pair	\$2.00	...
" Shanghai, dead, "	600	...
Pigeons, " each	140	120
Quail, " "	60	50
" "		
Snipe, " each	110	100
Teal, " "	180	160
Turkeys, Cook, " catty	700	600
" Hen, " "	450	400
Wild Duck, " each	350	300
" Geese, " "	700	600
Woodcock, " "	500	400